which Prev'd

How

re he Plain

has

little
the
And
rince
t he
That

Wall.

h by

re is King

what Rule?

Hell, P, p.

hich may

14-

t fo

ing

will

ake the in

rids

is

M

W

(in)

rai of m.

an

şe,

g

THE

REHEARS AL.

t. King Char. I. vilely Aspers'd.

2. Whence De Foe had his Information.

3. Of his Dry and Wet Martyrdom.

4. He thinks ther was Greater Wrong done to King James 2. than to King

6. He Clears K. Jam. 2. from Persecution. 6. Yet makes him a Tyrant, and a Martyr.

Who was the Martyr-maker.

8. He makes the Revolution a Conquest.

9. And Blacker than the Regicide.

10. His Vindication of the Prince of Orange, is a perfect Satyr upon his Highness.

WEDNESDAY, February 4. 1707.

(1.) Country-man. T Our turning upon the Review his own Rule about Suggestions that cannot be Prov'd must Morify him, especially that most Malicious and Diabolical Suggestion of putting the Massacre in Ireland upon K. Char. I to Blacken his Memory, while the Queen and all the Nation, pursuant to the Law made for that purpose, do Celebrate him Yearly as a Mariv. And you have shew'd where that Wicked Apersion has been Bassed and Confuted, past any Possibility of a Reply; which yet stops not these Tongues, set on fire of Hell, to Repeat the Calumny over and over again, without Answering any thing to the Defence that is made for Vindication of the Royal Martyr. And you have shew'd this to be their Constant Method, no matter for - Let Slander run.

(2.) Rehearfal. I will not come under his Rule of Suggestions, to say at which of the Calves-Head-Feasts he solemniz'd the Mar-13rdom of K. Char. I. last Friday. But sure I am that he is as Guilty of that Blood as any of them, that he speaks their Language and supports their Canfe. And that he cou'd have from none other but such as these that Diabolical Calumny cast upon his late Majesty.

(3) And to make this yet more Evi-

of his Dry and Wet Martyrdom, and his making the Dry Martyrdom (as he calls it) of K. Jam. II. a Greater Martyrdom than the Wet Martyrdom of his Father. To this he Promis'd an Answer from Time to Time in his Reviews, at last he put it off to his Grand Sayr against Jure Divino, where he Undertook it shou'd be fully Answer'd. But when it came out, ther was nothing like an Answer to be found in it, only Asserting the same over again.

Country-m. Did he do this to Ridicule the Martyrdom of King Char. I. Or did he really think that King Jam. II. was a Mar-

Rehearf. Let him take his Choice. And speak out Plainly. He says his Pen is Listed in the Service of Truth. Then sure he will not be Afraid or Asham'd to tell his Mindi He is very apt to ask others their Meaning, and bid them Answer Directly. Let him now shew good Exmple.

(4.) Country-m. If he will not tell which of thefe two he Means, then you may take it Either way. But take it which way you will, this is Plain, That he thinks ther was Greater Wrong and Injustice done to K. Jam. II. than to K. Char. I. Else he cou'd no way be a Greater Martyr than his Father.

(5.) Rebears. Ther is something in this. dent I must once more Call upon him for For as I have shew'd Num. 162. of the his Answer to my Num. 80. and 143. of first Volume, the Reign of K. Jam. II. is the first Volume, where I talk'd with him the only Reign of all before him since the Reformation that Mr. De Foe Clears from Persecution: And if K. Jam. II. was no Persecutor, then he was more Hardly dealt with than his Father, if his Father was a Persecutor, as Mr. De Foe wou'd have it; And so was a Greater Martyr than his

(6.) Country-m. But in the fame Review you were last upon of the 13th last Month, he calls K. Jam. II. a Tyrant. Was he a Tyrant, and yet not a Persecutor? I am neither Defending nor Accusing him. But I wou'd have Mr. De Foe speak Consistently to himself. If Persecution be Tyranny, then according to Mr- De Foe's Account, all our Kings and Queens since the Reformateon to K. William were Tyrants, except only King Jam. II. And yet he makes him the greatest Tyrant of all, and calls him in this Review a Complicated, Concerted, and well Supe ported Tyrant.

Rehearf. He might have spar'd the last of the King's being Well Supported, lest the Rest be thought of a Piece with it. But after all to make a Martyr of such a Complicated &cc. Tyrant! Who now can bring Da-

niel and De Foe together?

(7.) But if K. Jam. II. was a Martyr, pray ask Mr. Dan. or De Foe who was the Martyr-Maker? Who was it bestow'd the Crown of Martyrdom upon him, in lieu of an Heavy Crown of Gold? This is a plain short Question. And Mr. Review who Asks fo many Questions at others, is oblig'd to Answer this himself, on Pain of never being thought to speak Sense.

(8.) Country-m. He made King James II. fo Terrible a Tyrant, only to shew that the Prince of Orange did not Come over hither for his Crown, because of the Improbability of the Success. For fays he, p. 576. The Wisest Man in the Nation cou'd not have Imagin'd so Compleat a Bloodless Vistory could have been obtain'd over so Complicated, so long Concerted, and so Well Supported a Tyrant.

Rehears. Besides the Pretty Reason for fear of the Success, as if that were all that Hinder'd, here he makes it a Victory, and so a Conquest. For ther may be a Bloodless Victory, as well as a Dry Martyrdom. And he may Remember how a Better Man than he was Chaftiz'd for fetting up this Title of Conquest, tho' only in a Pastoral.

(9.) But this is what I have fully shew'd in the former Volume, That these Whiggs will have the Revolution go upon Conquest and the Deposing Point, and not upon Ab-dication as the Convention put it. Which Abdication the Review calls a Dry Martyrdom, and more Barbarous than the Wet Martyr- of them. By Henry Dodwell, M. A.

dom of King Char. I. Thus Comparing the Revolution with the Rebellion of Forty One, and making it Blacker than the Former: And yet this Man Writes on! And thinks he Justifies the Revolution! He wou'd fain make it a Rebellion, for that with him is Glorious !

In like manner he will not have the Prince of Orange to Succeed upon the Vacancy of the Throne, and the Abdication of his F4ther, as Voted in the Convention; but he makes his Highness to Conquer his Father, and gain a Victory over him. And this he thinks a Vindication of the Honeur of that Prince!

(10.) Country-m. But he takes a great deal of Pains to Prove that his Highness had no Intention or Defign to Dethrone his 2. 1

Q

tl

(1)

you

Dea

tha

whe

he

don

of

lea for

me

the

of N

Pu Wa €e:

an

Po

ot

G

th

Ch

in

fo

Father.

Rehears. This is doing him Injury again, as I faid, to Clear a Man before he is Accus'd. For where is it faid that his Highness was Capable of having any such Design? He told the World the Contrary in his Printed Declarations. And do they Pretend to Reverence his Memory who will not Believe him? Every body, Man, Woman, and Child know it full well That he Came not for the Crown, but that after the Abdication, it was Forc'd upon him for the Pub. lick Good! So that the Labour of Mr. De Fe was Needless in this Case, Nay, it was Prejudicial to his Highness; as if any shou'd go about to Clear him from Grievous Crimes he was never charg'd with! Sure such a one wou'd Deserve Punishment instead of Thanks. And such a Vindicator is De For who in this same Reveiw spends a long Panagirick of this upon K. William, Clearhim from many things we Never heard of but in this Vindication.

Country-m. Out upon him! I'll put in my Caveat in time, That he shall be no Vin-dicator of Mine. It is the worst way of Abusing one! Some Mens Commendations are Affronts! and Dirty all they touch.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NExt week will be publish'd the Preface and Index with a General Tittle to the first Volume of Rehearfals.

THE Maxims of the Government of Venice. In an advice to the Republication an advice to the Republick; How it ought to govern it self both inwardly and outwardly, in order to perpetuate its Dominion. In which are likewise confiperpetuate its Dominion. In which are likewise consider'd the several Interests of all the Princes of Europe, with respect to the affairs of Italy. By Father Paul, the Servite Monk, and Counsellor of State to the Re-

publick.

Preliminary Defence of the Epistolary Discourse A Preliminary Defence of the Epittolary Processing the Diffination between Soul and Spirit. In to parts. I. Against the Charge of favouring, Impiety. II. Against the Charge of favouring Herely. In the Former is inferted a Digreffion, proving that the Collection of the Code of the Four Golpels in Trajan's Time is no way Derogatory to the sufficient Attestation